The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,763 - New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 5. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. -0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage .....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	140

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

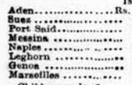
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S" LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

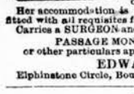
PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 500,
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,500 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ED. SCOTT, K. O. C. I.
FARE..... Rs. 400.



THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. VIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 6th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jedda, Suez and Port Said.

S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.

S. S. DIDO, Captain E. Perini, to sail on or about the 5th April, 1880.

S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 4th May, 1880.

S. S. VOLWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 147 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 235	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 27th Feb. 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2949	480	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	709	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3930	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2726	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3093	600	N. Stewart	26th do.

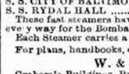
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL..... „ 500.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	3700	400	O Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2750	400	W. Brand	21st April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3060	500	R Hutchison	17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2000	300	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	21th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2167	424	L. White	about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 400
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be despatched on the 6th March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 400
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SHAHZADA, 1,046 Tons, 185 H.P., will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th March.
For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March 1880.

NOTICES.

ICED FISH DEPOT.

THE business of the above Depôt will be carried on by Mr. W. J. ESSAI, to whom all orders for FISH FROZEN IN ICE should be addressed at his stores in Forbes Street and Meadow Street, or at the Iced Fish Depôt adjoining Forbes' Ice Factory, Mody Bay, Bombay.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon .....Rs 16
Ditto 2 gallons .....„ 24
Ditto 3 „ .....„ 32
Ditto 4 „ .....„ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

HOLDERS of FAMILY TICKETS are informed that such Tickets will admit any three persons. SUBSCRIBERS of more than Rs. 15 are entitled to receive additional Tickets up to the amount of their Subscriptions on application to the Honorary Secretaries.

BIRENZI WALTON,
C. A. TURNER,
SACCARAM ARJOON,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 2 nd December last, will be made to shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 31st January last, at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th February instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the First Distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

E. G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICE—22, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE following are the NAMES of the CANDIDATES for election on 29th June, 1880 :—

Abbot, Eva	Kerr, Frances L A
Barker, Alice Maude	Leech, Maude E
Batte, Jane C M	Lindsay, Annie J
Biddle, Constance	Lock, Margaret Emily
Blake, Ethel Jane	Mahon, Catherine E
Brett, Edith G	Malone, Ada Bertha
Browne, Marion I	Monirion, Alice G
Carr, Constance M E	Moores, Evelyn G
Cleveland, Louisa E T	Oakes, Marion C
Codrington, Adelaide	Owen, Florence S R
Cornes, Edith Bartlet	Plowden, Mary L C
Gowell, Laura Blanche	Prother, Mabel F
Fagan, Norah Fanny	Pryce, Lucy Beatrice
Geraghty, Edith M D	Roger, Alice M
Hall, Gertrude M C	Scott, Emma M
Hamilton, Ethel K	Sewell, Agnes Hellen G
Hill, Minnie G	Stainforth, Maude M
Hillman, Laura G	Terry, Amelia E S
Hobbs, Ina Jane	Wilkinson, Kate L
Hurford, Isabel C	Wood, Isabella S

Subscribers can obtain Voting Papers on application to either of the following corresponding Secretaries :—

Lieut.-Col. H. S. COCHRANE, V. C., 43rd Regt.
Major A. C. FORSTER, 89th Regt., Rangoon, Burmah.
Lieut.-Col. E. M. NORIE, Secunderabad.
Lieut.-Col. B. H. POTTINGER, R.A., Deputy Quarter-Master General, Poona.
Major W. J. FINCH, R.B.A., Lucknow.
Surgeon-Major C. P. OGILVIE, M.D., Rajkot.
Captain R. M. B. THOMAS, Bengal Staff Corps, Kamptee, near Nagpore.
Lieut-Col G. R. C. WESTROPP, Bombay Staff Corps, Sawant Waree.
Colonel CRASTER, R. E., Agra.
Colonel H. S. OBBARD, Bengal Staff Corps, Morar.

Or may write direct to the Secretary stating for whom they wish their votes recorded.

G. W. FORSTER,
Secretary.
February, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A Comic Drama in one Act.
GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Tom Dibbles (a Gardener).....Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Harry Collier (a Railway Fireman), Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Charley (a Carpenter) .....Mr. C. Cartwright.
Young Mr. Simpson.....Mr. Carlyon.
Nan .....Miss Madge Antoinette.

To be followed at 10 by the Burlesque,
LITTLE AMY ROBSART.

Queen Elizabeth.....Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Earl of Leicester.....Miss Edith Wilson.
Amy Robsart.....Miss Madge Antoinette.
Walter Raleigh.....Miss Minnie Hampden.
Trailbien .....Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Duke of Bosack.....Miss Gertrude Dorè.
Tony .....Mr. Carlyon.
Varney .....Mr C. Cartwright.
Wayland Smith .....Mr A. B Tarping.
Michael Lambourne .....Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

Scene I.
CHAMBER AT CUMNOR PLACE.
Scene II.
THE ROAD TO LONDON.

Scene III.
GREENWICH PALACE.

Scene IV.
THE ROAD TO KENILWORTH.

Scene V. and VII.
KENILWORTH GARDENS.

Scene VI.
THE BLACK OAK GALLERY.

The music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.
The Burlesque produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE,

ON SATURDAY,
"PALACE OF TRUTH."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

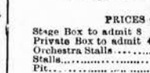
Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain GREEN, 1,675 Tons, 220 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE.....Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE has CEASED in our Firm from the 15th day of February, 1880.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1880.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m.

C. L YOUNG,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till Noon on the 15th March, 1880, for the SUPPLY of, and REPAIRS to, the, BARRACK FURNITURE for the season commencing from the 1st April, 1880, and ending on the 31st March 1881.

The conditions and forms of contract can be seen and copies of Schedules of Rates on which Tenders are to be based, obtained by personal application at the Executive Engineer Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HAYDEN, Captain, R E.,
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.
3rd March, 1880.

SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS will be ADMITTED THIS EVENING at 4-30 p. m. The SHOW will be OPEN on SATURDAY and SUNDAY from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and a Band will be in attendance on SATURDAY from 4 to 8 p. m.

The rate of ADMISSION for SATURDAY will be Re. 1 per head and on SUNDAY FOUR ANNAS per head only.

Light Refreshments will be obtainable.

RIENZI WALTON.
C. AGNEW TURNER.
SUCCARAM ARJOON.
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

TO BE LET, the spacious FIRST-FLOOR in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank, just vacated by Messrs. F. Sauquet & Co. Could be used both as Offices and Residences. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the sea west side. Could be had furnished or unfurnished. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Colaba, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station. Rent only Rs. 55. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Major-General Davies. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two small comfortable BUNGALOWS in Byculla, near the Tram Car Terminus and G. I. P. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 27 each. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH and FINAL CALL on the TWO THOUSAND SHARES is made PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1880, as follows :—

Rs. 200 per share of Rs. 1,000 each.
„ 100 „ „ Rs. 500 „

INTEREST will be allowed at the rate of NINE PER CENT per annum upon all monies paid before the due dates.

Notice is also given that INTEREST will be charged at the rate of NINE PER CENT per annum upon all Calls remaining unpaid from their due dates.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 25,600 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS, to be delivered as required from time to time during the twelve months commencing 1st June next. Templates of the Blocks can be seen, and specification, with particulars of the number required of each description obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders "Endersed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 18th March instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th March 1880.

B. S. MADON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

	Rs. as.
PROCTOR'S Kid Reviver	3 0
Duberry's Revelents Arabica	1 0
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	1 0
James' Ointment for Herses	1 4
Silversmith's Soap per cake	0 6
Scott's Liver Pills	0 12
Page Woodcock's Pills	0 12
MELLIN'S Infants' Food	As. 14 & 1 12
Alcock's Porus Plaster	0 12
MAW's Afm spheric Feeders from	Rs. 2 12 to 4 8
Telescope DRINKING CUPS in cases, very convenient to carry in travelling, from	Rs. 2 0 to 5 0
Maw's Fountain Feeding Bottles, complete in a case	1 0
NURSERY LAMPS, Clarke's	5 0
Hind's Wire Hair Brushes	Rs. 2 8 & 3 4
Universal Toothache Syringe	0 8
Roache's Embroc bous	2 8
Lamplough's Lime Juice Syrup	1 8
MALTINE	2 0
Walker's EXTRACT OF COFFEE and Chichory	0 14
TURKISH Fountain self-acting &c.	5 0 &c.

&c. &c.

Wholesale Price Lists sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case .....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

HANBURY & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BEG to state that, at their Establishment, all Prescriptions are dispensed by duly qualified ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, and in order to ensure the greatest accuracy, and the more effectually to prevent error, ALL MEDICINES, before being sent out, are subjected to the inspection of our Mr. D. PETERS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, (from Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen, and Dyson and Co, South Kensington).

External applications and Remedies of a Poisonous nature are always sent out in Bottles of a distinctive character.

WE GUARANTEE the Purity and Quality of our Chemicals and Drugs to be up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, and new Remedies are being constantly added to our stock.

Our CHARGES are strictly moderate, being about 30 PER CENT. BELOW any other Establishment.

Orders by Post or otherwise receive prompt attention.

HANBURY & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17 8
Overland Suits	27 0
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 55 0
Dressing Gowns from	10 to 20 0
Pyjama	4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0
White Shirts	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0
Best Flannel Shirts	8 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Ge ts' Under Vests	2-8 to 6 0
Bathing Drawers from	2 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks	doz 8 8
Warm do.	„ 15 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8
Ladies' Folding Cotton Hose	doz 13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	„ 9 0
Children's White Cotton Socks from	doz. 6-8 to 12 8
Heather Merino	„ 6-8 to 12 8
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from	5 to 15 0
Travelling Caps	4 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6 8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	4 to 6 8
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases	4-4 to 5 8
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 35 0
Razais or Quilts	4-8 to 6 8

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do.	from 40 0
Black Hide Bags	„ 11 8
Gladstone Bags	„ 13 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	„ 7 8
Writing Cases, fitted	„ 11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted	„ 12 0
Ladies' Bags, fitted	„ 58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	„ 11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	2 0 from
Courier Bazee	6-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Sovereign Purses	2-8 to 4 0
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do.	12 0
English Feather do	7 8
English Horse Hair Pillows	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	50 0
Cork Mattrasses	22 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 8
42-inch White do.	4 8
Linen-faced Collars doz.	12 to 14 0
Linen-faced Cuffs „	8 8
Linen, Cuffs per doz.	13 8
Linen Collars	6 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs doz.	5 0
Warm Gloves	1-8 to 2 8
Mitts	1 8

	Rs. a.
Mufflers	2 12
Pina Scarf	2 8
Sailors' Knots	2 12
Windsors for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	5 to 6 0
Gents' Slippers	2-8 to 4 0
China Bath Slipper	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14 0
Pocket Filters	3 8
Air-tight Uniform Cases	23 0
S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 4, 1880.

Consols are unchanged at 97⅞ and French Rentes at 116¼. In Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours are still quoted at £79 and Fours-and-a-half at £84-10.

In the London General Produce markets we notice a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, but Good Ordinary Native is still quoted at 70s. per cwt. Linseed is flat at previous rates. Rapeseed on the spot is 6s. per quarter lower. In Wheat Reuter reports a partial decline of 6s. per quarter. The price of Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has given way 10s. and Cochin 20s. per ton, being now respectively quoted at £33-10 and £36 per ton. Metals are unchanged in value, Copper Tiles and Braziers at £81-10, Silesian Spelter at £16-5 per ton and Yellow Metal at 6¾d. per lb.

The Piece Goods market in Manchester is reported to be flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export. The prices for Surats on the spot, of which 700 bales were sold, were unchanged, but Mid. Uplands is now quoted at 7-5-16d. per lb., showing an advance of 1-16d. per lb. To arrive "F. G. F." Dholleras as the G. F. clause *via* Cape is quoted at 6 3-16d ; and Good Broach with a "Good" clause at 6¾d. per lb. The New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands still quoted at 13 1-16 cents, but May shipment had advanced from 13-29 to 13-43 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Wednesday's Receipts.....	13,000	8,000	10,000
Five days' do.	55,000	58,000	70,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,243,000	3,879,000	3,628,000

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday Rs. 39,30,000 were allotted on Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 7·89d., and Rs. 5,70,000 in Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·90d., tenders on both places at 1s. 7½d. received 9 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings this shows a decline of 1-16d. per rupee, but the allotment was made at quite as high a rate as was generally looked for. Bar Silver is still quoted at 51¾d. per oz.

Exchange opened with firmness here to-day owing to the favourable sale of Council Drafts, and was further strengthened by the telegram advising a rise in the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

At the close the Banks are willing sellers at 1-32d. advance on our yesterday's quotations, while there are scarcely any buyers of Bank Paper. Mercantile Bills are not offering very largely on the aggregate, but those for sale are more difficult to place, as the Banks evidently are waiting to see the result in Silver, and the general London advices of to-morrow. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
De. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 8¼d.	"
France 3 " "	2·12½	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium and 60 days' sight bills ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper.—The market is rather easier with sellers at Rs. 95 to Rs. 95¼ for Fours, and Rs. 102 7-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—There is still little doing in this market, but prices, as a rule, are fairly steady. The changes reported to-day are a drop of Rs. 10 per share in Colaba Land Company's and Rs. 10 in Bombay-Burma Trading shares. Spinning Companies' scrip is in little enquiry, at in some cases rather easier rates.

Cotton has been in good enquiry to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy for ready lots, and with very few sellers at all forward. The advance here is only attributable to futures being quoted rather higher in New York, and this, in the face of the day's receipts at the ports, being 5,000 bales in excess of the corresponding day last year.

The arrivals in Bombay yesterday from up-country were 5,790 bales, making a total of 34,093 bales for the five days. From Broach they continue on a very small scale. To-day's quotations are :—

Good Comrawuttee.....	Rs. 243 F. P. Ready.
" M. G. Broach.....	" 254 All March dely.
" Mowa and Bhownuggur "	245 Ready.
" " "	" 241 April delivery.

For **Seeds** there is little enquiry, but prices are nominally unchanged at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for ready Linseed and Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed for May delivery.

Freights.—For ready shipment rates are firm at 38s. 9d. to 40s. per ton for Liverpool, via Canal, but for forward loading rates are unchanged. For the Continent the rate for Marseilles and Genoa is still 42s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice 45s. per ton.

The steamer Athens, homeward bound from Bombay to Genoa and Marseilles, is reported seriously ashore in the Canal and is unloading. This steamer left here on the 19th ult. with a cargo of 3,700 bales Cotton, 30,050 cwts. Gingelly, 2,100 cwts. Poppyseed, and sundries.

Piece Goods are very quiet, both here and in Calcutta.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	5 do	650
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25	£19-10	6 do	104

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. **Orcha**, 1,138 tons, Captain T. M. Mitchel, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s. s. **Oorun**, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 8 first class and 10 deck passengers.

The s. s. **Louisa H.**, 1,090 tons, Captain P. Vass, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th Jan.), with a cargo of 1,985 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. **Antonio**, 1,214 tons, Captain John Seaborne, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst from Liverpool (31st Jan.), brought a cargo of 1,908 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. **Abyssinia**, 713 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dalagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. Pratt, Mr. F. Dias, and 113 deck. One deck passenger, 70 years old, died on the voyage.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. **Khandalla**, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Banbury, Mr. A. H. Worthington, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Haig, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Wardon, Mr. N. R. Oliver, Mr. Burgess, Mr. W. C. Barton, Mr. Cousen, and 22 deck.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. **Sumatra**, 1,406 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Venice, brought the English Mail and the following cargo:— 773 packages piece goods, 41 bales twist, 42 packges colours and paints, 33 cases provisions, 7 cases boots, 32 cases wine, 3 cases gold thread, 6 cases lametts, 69 cases beads, 3 boxes gold, 120 boxes silver, 2 boxes pearls, 1 box silver coins, 1 box gold coins, 1 box specie, 2 boxes corals and merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Louisa H (s)	Vose	Cardiff, Jan 30.
	Abyssinia (s)	Russell	Delagoa Bay, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Hausa	Gerdt	Zanzibar.
	Orches (s).....	Mitchell.....	Liverpool.
	Khandalla (s).....	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	Chilka (s).....	Campbell.....	Kurrachee.
	I. G. Dalhousie(s)...	Powell	Kurrachee.

The steamer Oorun, Rean, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Feb.	ARRIVAL.		
29	Chindwara'(s).....	Sanders.....	Bombay, Feb 5.
	DEPARTURES.		

Feb. 29.—Steamer Madras. Ship Eurynome and General Domville.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	26	Austriana, Ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.	
	28	Philomel, H M, s, Brenery, from Mussowa.	
Feb	1	Dagmar, I G, s, Enson, from Perim.	
	7	Lancashire Witch, ship, Moddle, from Cardiff.	
	8	Jessie Reed, A Bark, Crocker, from Tamatave.	
	9	Dupleix, s, Such, from Mauritius.	
	14	Crimdon, s, Brackenbry, from Cardiff.	
	15	Albuhi, s, Clarke, from Cardiff.	
	15	Dalhousie, I G, s, Powell, from Bombay.	
	16	Fear of the Realm, s, Donkin, from Cardiff.	
	16	Matrimony, s, Parker, from Cardiff.	
	17	Konengin Emma, s, Ordeman, from Batavia.	
	18	Nepaul, s, Murray, from London.	
	18	Pollux, s, Reguzzi, from Trieste.	
	18	Salisbury, s, Wood, from Bombay.	
	18	Poona, s, Perrins, from Calcutta.	
	18	Abyssinia, s, Russell, from Zanzibar.	
	18	Eldorado, s, Kerr, from Calcutta.	
	19	Wolviston, s, Cooper, from Mangalore.	
	19	Goa, s, Hay, from London.	
	19	Ischia, I G Boat, Carlo, from Assabbay.	
	19	Albatross, G G Boat, from China.	
	20	Septima, s, Hanseman, from Bangkok.	
	20	Pachili, s, Johnson, from Cardiff.	
	20	Canara, s, Hay, from Kurrachee.	
	21	Travancore, s, Scott, from Calcutta.	
	21	Amason, s, from Marseilles.	
	21	Counsellor, s, Wallace, from Calcutta.	
	21	Dventhe, s, Djong, from Rotterdam.	
	22	Nelson, s, Beard, from Bombay.	
	23	Benvenue, s, Wright, from Rangoon.	
	24	Cavalier, s, Berwick, from Cardiff.	
	24	Assyria, s, Smith, from Bombay.	
	24	Hampton, s, Page, from Batavia.	
	24	Victoria, s, Mendezona, from Liverpool.	
	24	Calipso, s, Ballavich, from Bombay.	
	24	Irrawaddy, s, Gouvain, from Shanghai.	
	25	Octava, s, Hansen, from Penang.	

DEPARTURES.

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	16	Matrimony, s, Parker, from Cardiff.	
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	22	Nelson, s, Beard, from Bombay.	
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	24	Victoria, s, Mendezona, from Liverpool.	
	24	Calipso, s, Ballavich, from Bombay.	
	24	Irrawaddy, s, Gouvain, from Shanghai.	
	25	Octava, s, Hansen, from Penang.	

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

18 Konengin Emma, s, Ordeman, to Amsterdam.
18 Nenaul, ss, Murray, to Bombay.
18 Pollux, ss, Raguzin, to Bombay.
18 Salisbury, ss, Wood, to Marseilles.
18 Poona, ss, Perrins, to London.
19 Anglo Reed, A Bark, Crocker, to Zanzibar.
19 Dalhousie, I G, ss, Powell, to Bombay.
19 Wolviston, ss, Cooper, to London.
20 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
20 Septima, ss, Hanseanse, to Falmouth.
21 Crimdon, ss, Bracienbry, to Rangoon.
21 Albuhi, ss, Clarke, to Beypore.
21 Goa, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
21 Travancore, ss, Scott, to Venice.
21 Amazon, ss, to Shanghai.
21 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to Marseilles.
21 Drenthe, ss, Djong, to Batavia.
22 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
22 Patriana, ss, Parker, to Rangoon.
22 Albatross, G G Boat, to Kiel.
22 Pachili, ss, Johnson, to China.
22 Nelson, ss, Beard, to Havre.
23 Abyssinia, ss, Russell, to Bombay.
23 Canara, ss, Hay, to London.
23 Benvenue, ss, Wright, to Port Said F O.
24 Fear of the Realm, ss, Donkin, to Rangoon.
24 Hampton, ss, Page, to Rotterdam.
24 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Manilla.
24 Calipso, ss, Ballavich, to Trieste.
24 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.
25 Octava, ss, Hansen, to Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Philomel, H M ss, Breners, from Mussowa.
Dagmar, I G ss, Enson, from Perim.
Lancashire Witch, ship, Moddle, from Cardiff.
Ischia, I G Boat, Carlo, from Assabbay.
Cavalier, ss, Berwick, from Cardiff.
Assyria, ss, Smith, from Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 4.

For Liverpool.

Orches s—12 bales wool, Yunsoojee Tricomdass.
Trentham Hall s—650 cwts myrabolams and 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 34 bales cotton, Jairam Dayail ; 8 bales hides and skins, Edward Bates and Co ; 99 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 56 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 59 bales wool, Nanjee Hunjee ; 40 bales wool, Kelly and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Rowjee Krishnajee and Co ; 263 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales wool, Dwarkadass Vurmajee ; 5 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 95 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 28 bales cotton, Huttonsee Veljee ; 50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soomcrjee ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 14 bales cotton, Eppinner and Co.
Franconia,—920 cwts myrabolams, D Kassowjee ; 375 cwts myrabolams, Soorjee Jewandass.

For London.

Ocean King s—8½ cwts weed seed, Volkart Brothers ; 565 cwts turmeric and 8½ cwts jagree, Thos H Moore and Co ; 18 cwts beerabole, Datardina Mowjee ; 525 cwts baida, D Kessowjee ; 80 cwts dry ginger, Canjee Rajpal ; 3½ cwts false mace, Dhunrai Chimoudee ; 9½ cwts tapioca and 50 cwts aniseedstar, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 65½ cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 492 cwts hingda, Goolabhoosen Jamnahamed ; 326 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayail.
Mongolia s—29½ cwts cardamoms, Hurjewan Mohundass ; 34 cwts ivory Mahomed Hajee Adam je ; 20 bags tapioca, P and O Co ; 52 cwts ivory Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.
Nepaul s—1,100½ slabs copper and 1,270 bags, sugar, P and O Co.

For Genoa.

Sumatra s—125 packages cinnamon, P and O Co.

For New York.

Annie Fish—300 tons iron, Hitchie, Stewart and Co.

For Suez.

Mongolia s—50 slabs tin, P and O Co.

For Havre.

Arago s—857 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers : 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

For Trieste.

Timavo s—170 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Sumatra s—34 bales skins, 13 casks, cocoanut oil and 107 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 130 bales cotton, D Mauladyn and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Marseilles.

Mary Louise s—160 cwts gingelyseed, W Bell ; 500 bales cotton ; Gaddum and Co ; 621 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—335 packages coffee, and 275 bundles fibres and 97 bags cinnamon P and O Co ; 5 bales waste silk, 18 cases benjamin ; 99 bales cotton, and 76 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Bayeout.

Timavo s—62 bags cocoanuts and 6 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co.

For Alexandria.

Timavo s—22 packages silk, David Sassoon and Co.

For Ancona.

Sumatra s—6 bales hides, P and O Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—184 cwts cloves, Edulji Nusserwanjee ; 426 cwts sandalwood, 72 bales twist, and 85 bales cotton, Carrimbhoy Ebram ; 67 sandalwood, 60 cwts coplates, and 32 cases Behmaw, Allibhai Munjee ; 64½ cwts olibanum, 50½ cwts cloves, and 39 cwts byasbole, Yue Lun Chung ; 55 cwts sandalwood, Cursetjee Romanjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Hajee Essac Essa ; 3 6 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co : 225 cwts red raisins, Laduck Datoo.

HIGH COURT.—March 5.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-79—A F Turner—Gangabai vs Khatao Natha and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
443-79—Nanu and ti (for pauper)—Sadashiv Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakabai and others—Khanderao M.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Gansey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.
780-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismaljee Jowabhoy and another vs Cooverjee Liliadhur and others—Smith and F.
797-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismaljee Jowabhoy and another vs Vuliubdas Vundrawandass—Smith and F.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vyashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H, for direction.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
102-77—Ismail and Co—The L B and M Bank vs Vulleejee Tyabjee Borah—M H Khan.
461-79—In person—Thuckur Ghordhundas Cullianjee vs Thucker Cooverjee Mowjee—Rimington H, C, and B.
524-79—Rimington, H, C and B—Narrunjee Morarjee vs Govardhun Cullianjee and others.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]
For investigation under Sec 4 S of Act X of 1877.
In person—Marwaree Puna Vuckta vs Marwaree Bulla Goda—J C Cane.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

661-79—Chalk and W—Dadabhoy Byramjee vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla—A T Turner.
702-79—In person (a pauper)—Essoo Mahomed vs Shahirabebee Jafferbhoy—Jefferson, B and D.
416-79—Rimington H C & B—Joseph Essack Dewakar vs Bynabai *alias* Sarabai and another—Tyabjee and S and Nanu Moorjee.
687-79—Muljee and B—Rai Viroo vs Raghowjee Walljee and others—R Skipsey.
493-79—Ardeshir and H—Ramjeebhoy Madhowjee vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and H.
690-79—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Eduljee Sorabjee Dawar—H W Payne.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.]
For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Dayabhoy Huridass vs Itchalal Vundrawandass and another.
In person—Radhabai vs Withal Shamrao and others.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaitha Dayaram vs Ichachund Anupchund and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.
575-79—Tobin and R—Khetesidass Rambux vs Vuliubram Chimanjee and another—Tyebjee and S.
639-78—F Turner—Wassudeo Jeevanba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.
454-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.
37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others—Macfarlane and G.
331-79—A F Turner—Mulchund Hunsraj and others vs Mathuradass Lowjee and another—Mooljee and B.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kisenchund Champalal vs Mathowjee Viram—Jefferson B and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 4.

Smyth, Major, 15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Way, Major, 66th Light Infantry, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Allen, Captain, 15th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Pogson, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Townsend, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Alcock.

DEPARTURES.—March 4.

Phillips, Lieut Col, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Eyre, Surg, on duty, to Mangalore.
Wyer, Major, R A, to join. to Candahar.
Williamson, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 4.)

Legislative Department.

The Hon F L Latham, Actg Advocate-Genl, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Revenue Department.

H E the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1880 the Divisional charges of the Inspns of Registration and Stamps, Second and Third Divisions, shall be as follows :—

Inspr of the Second Division—The Districts of Ahmednagar, Kandesh, Nasik and Sholapur.
Inspr of the Third Division—The Districts of Kolaba, Thana, Poona, Satnagiri, and Satara.

Military Department.

Maj Trevelyan, S C, Wing Comdr, 1st N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.
Lieut Col Humfrey, S C, Wing Comdr, 30 h N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.
Maj Cumming, Fo S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.
Capt Bayley, 2nd Dragoons, Bo N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.
Lieut Col (Brt Col) Brown, 83rd Foot, now officiating on the Brigade Staff with the rank of Brgde-Genl, is confirmed in that appointment in succession to Brdr-Genl Howard Vyse, resigned.
Lieut Col Seaton, S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.
Capt Mayhew, S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.
The services of Sugn Greany, M D, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The following Order is confirmed :—Aden Brigade Order, directing Maj Lescock, Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Ex Comst Officer, vice Capt Walcott, proceeding on field service.
The following promotions in the Ord Dept are ordered temporarily :—Sub-Condr Henry Ward to be Actg Condr ; and Store Serjts Alexander Munro and John Dickson to be Actg Sub-Condrs.
Condr W Gillingham, Ord Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Fur lough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
Col Burrows, Bo Infy, is appointed to the command of a Brigade of the Kandahar Field Force, with the local rank of Brgdr-Genl.
The Equipment Tables of Batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and Detail of Stores supplied periodically, are to be followed as the sole guide in future in demanding and checking Stores for those Batteries.
Col J Burns, R E, is granted special leave for two years.
Qr Mr Sergt Benjamin Hughes, 17th Lancers, having been authorized to be discharged at his own request, free with pension, after twenty-two years' service, and to reside and receive his stipend in Melbourne, Australia, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in this Presidency, pending embarkation for that Colony.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A G Cane, M A, is appointed Chaplain to the British Troops at Kaugahar.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Mr H Cleveland is appointed to be substantive pro tem Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay during the absence of Mr R V Hearn on leave.
Mr Fulton, Asst Collr and Mag in Sind, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.
Mr G M Macpherson, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.
The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept, for special duty in the Transport Dept :—Mr F C Jones, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Kurrachee, and Mr F Austin, Inspr of Police, G I P Railway, Bombay.
Mr T M Filgate, Inspr-Genl of Registration and Stamps, is allowed furlough for two years.
Maj A B Portman is appointed to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration and Stamps during Mr Filgate's absence on furlough.
Mr Muir-Mackenzie, Asst Collr, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr P Ross, Probationary Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, passed in Marathi on 18th Feb.
Mr G H D Wilson has been appointed substantive pro tem Jun Colr in the Thana Dist.
The services of Mr F H Warden, Probationary Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept for special duty in the Transport Department.
The privilege leave for seven weeks granted to Mr Wiltshire, C S, has been extended to two months.

General Department.

Surgn-Maj A W G Adey continues to act as Civil Surgn, Kurrachee, during Surgn-Maj Hopkins' absence on sick leave.

Public Works Department.

In consequence of Mr D Rutherford having returned to duty, Capt J Clabby reverts to Asst Engr, First Grade.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Col C J Merriman, C S I, R E, to be Secy to Govt, P W D, in succession to Lieut-Genl Sir M K Kennedy, K C S I, R E, who has resigned the appointment.
Col Lindsay, R E, took over charge of the Kandahar Railway from Col R deBourbel, R E, on the afternoon of the 12th Feb 1880, and is appointed Engr-in-C of the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of that Railway."

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re, 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1–8 in the Boys' School.
1–5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT,
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLE—February 14th, at Ajmere, the wife of W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, of a son.
HARCOURT—February 25th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Charles K. Harcourt, Superintendent, Darjeeling Co., Ld., of a son.

DEATHS.

FORSTER—February 26th, at Jullundur, Grace Darling Castlereagh Gidley, wife of Captain C. H. Forster, 13th (The Shekawattee) Regiment Bengal Infantry.
HOGHTON—February 28th, at Simla, Theresa Helen Hoghton, widow of the late W. A. Hoghton, Chief Inspector of Post Office, Sind, aged 43 years.
SARTORIUS—February 28th, at Pindi, Hazel, the infant daughter of Colonel R. Sartorius.
TAYLER—February 27th, at Bongong, Nuddea, Mary Kathleen, daughter of W. V. G. Tayler, C. S., aged 21 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880.

In Europe, says Dr. Cleneanceau's new journal, everybody desires peace, but everybody is talking of war. And the organ of M. Gambetta's rival might have added that not only is everybody talking of war, but all the States of the Continent are preparing for war in breathless haste. The German army is being largely increased on the ostensible ground that the armaments of France and Russia are so formidable that Germany is not safe. Austro-Hungary is in alliance with Germany, and the alliance is spoken of as a security for peace, but the Austro-Hungarian forces are being augmented. Regiments are being echeloned along the Trentine frontier, greatly to the surprise and indignation of the Italians, who are at a loss what to make of the demonstration, seeing that the agitation for the revindication of unredeemed Italy is just at the moment slumbering. The Italian Press speaks of a general war as inevitable, and suggests that Italy should arm strongly "if only to protect her neutrality." A noticeable feature is the complete absence of Chauvinism and bounce in the utterances of the Continental Press with respect to the strength and hopes of the countries whose opinions they represent. They do not threaten their neighbours, or profess any confidence in the result of the war which they all confess to be looming in front. On the contrary, the writers of each nation are all strangely eager to show that the military strength of their own country is inadequate for the task before it. A hypocritical humility is the leading note of all their jeremiads. To read the lucubrations of German editors, the Fatherland is in imminent danger of being crushed through the deplorable relative weakness of the armies which so recently overturned Austria and crushed France. The French admit that the number of the cadres of their army may perhaps exceed the figures of those of the German army, but they point out to Germany that the number of men in the French cadres is very insufficient indeed as compared with the number in those beyond the Rhine. And it is the same strange confession of weakness and comparative helplessness all round. This is not a game of brag, it must be allowed, but is not the less sinister and ominous on that account. It is an attempt to hide the fact that each State is straining every nerve in preparing its armaments with the utmost expedition, and wishes to get the start of its neighbours in the race. Can any one doubt that the outcome of it all must be war, and war on a colossal scale? *Galignani* mentions that it is understood at Toulon that secret orders have been given to fit out immediately a number of ships, and that it was believed that the order was connected with a large order for cannon given at Spandau in Prussia. The same paper gives the information that the Minister of Marine has ordered that an ironclad division shall be fitted out at Cherbourg for the Channel and the North Sea. The Swiss have become alarmed at finding a great cordon of French fortresses rising up along that portion of their frontier which an army destined to reach Germany across Swiss territory would naturally first cross. So the frugal Swiss have decided that they must undertake the costly work of constructing a parallel line of fortresses inside their frontier, to keep the French fortresses in countenance. The German Press is delighted at this determination, regarding it as a welcome addition to the existing "guarantees of peace." By the time peace is thoroughly "guaranteed," Europe will be stifled under the weight of her armour, and will seek relief from the intolerable burden in a war which promises to be the bloodiest and most destructive on record, the forces arrayed on both sides, and the weapons in the hands of the countless hosts, being beyond all comparison greater and more deadly than the world ever beheld before.

The aspect of affairs could not well be more discouraging to the friends of peace. The enormous sum of £160,000,000 was spent on the military armaments of Europe last year, and the opinion of the leading statesmen appears to be that the amount was inadequate. They are busily devising schemes for its augmentation. The French having purchased or constructed a hundred torpedo boats, are now engaged in covering them with an armour of india-rubber which will let bullets pass through but keep out the water ; the expense of the process prevented the English Admiralty from buying the patent when offered in Whitehall. But it is not merely the "demoniacal prodigality which is wasting the resources of Europe in guarantees of peace," which alone deserves attention when forecasting events. The indications of new political groupings, alliances in the bud, are very perceptible. The fact that Austria is allied to Germany has evidently alienated Italy from Berlin. In "guarding her neutrality" there is every reason to expect that Italy will find it necessary to move upon the unredeemed provinces which are still under Hapsburg rule. Of course if the war—when it comes—be a struggle between Russia single handed, and Germany and Austria combined, Italy may be able to escape the perils of war. But if France appears on the scene as the ally of Russia, there is little doubt that Italy, in spite of her ardent desire for peace, will find it necessary to take part in the struggle. That Switzerland may be reluctantly drawn into the vortex is rendered possible, if not probable, by what we have alluded to above—the construction of rival lines of fortresses on the Franco-Helvetian frontier. Apparently the Swiss will fight against and not with France. The neutrality of Belgium will be, like that of Switzerland, in considerable danger ; and here the interests and the treaty obligations of England become directly involved. The inspired Press of Berlin is never weary of asserting that it is the sword of Germany that protects Belgium from French rapacity. It is further hinted that England would do well to have a care in this direction. England alone, it is avowed, can prevent a confederacy of France and Russia for the disturbance as the *status quo*—that is to say, England, by joining the Austro-German alliance, would be able to keep France on her good behaviour and possibly checkmate Russia. No English Ministry, Liberal or Conservative, is likely to be taken by this bait. An alliance between France and Russia, if it be actually formed, can only have for its object the humiliation of Germany. That is the sole point of common agreement upon which the two States could act. French interests are almost as strongly opposed to the indefinite extension of Russian influence in the East as our own ; and Russia would gain nothing by the subversion of Belgian independence to the profit of France. There is in this consideration good ground for hoping that our Government will be able to avoid the complications which would involve us in the war. We shall be able to keep out of the conflict and make our influence felt in moderating the passions of those less fortunate. Still there are dangers ahead for us too, which will require all the vigilance of the British Government to avert. The Russian Government has just sent M. Novikoff as Ambassador to Constantinople, and it is understood that he is chosen for the post in the expectation that he may be able to turn to account the existing ill humour of the Porte with our Government for the humiliations recently inflicted upon the Sultan's Government in the matter of the Mullah and also inrespect to the promised reforms. At the present moment Sir Henry Layard and the Government he represents are viewed with something approaching to detestation by the ruling class at Constantinople. This feeling the Russians are evidently determined to turn to practical account if they can, and we may expect to see a vigorous attempt made to realise the project of a Russo-Turkish alliance, which has been spoken of ever since our intervention rendered the Treaty of San Stefano abortive. Is it by way of a counter-stroke to this possible combination that a Persian alliance is being, to all appearance, negotiated by our Government? Without affecting to be able to answer that question, the fact that the circumstances of the hour suggest it as one that may reasonably be asked, shows how vast and interdependent are the elements of a great conflagration which cover the surface of Europe and Asia from Paris and Berlin to Teheran and Herat.

We understand that it is contemplated to completely re-organise the transport and commissariat arrangements on the line between Kabul and Peshawur, and to introduce the German system of a chain of posts under fixed commandants, all under the orders of one general, who will be responsible to the Government of India direct for the maintenance of communications. At one or two places flying columns

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ABDUL RAHMAN REPORTED STILL IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

News, apparently authentic, has been received at Kandahar to the effect that Abdul Rahman has not quitted Russian territory, and has no intention of doing so.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KABUL.

KABUL, MARCH 3.

Colonel Heathcote officiates as road commandant, while General Hugh Gough commands the Cavalry Brigade. Major Bushman has arrived, and assumed command of the 9th Lancers.

LUGHMAN VALLEY.

JALLALABAD, MARCH 2.

A heliogram has been received from Major Ramsay, 25th Borderers, commanding a working party at Durgai, Lughman country, stating he has ascertained from Dubli Kotal, seven miles distant from Adrak Kotal, that the road is completed to Adrakbadrak Kotal. Communication is open to Jagdalak. The camp is to be removed on the 3rd inst. to Garbandkai, at which point the road divides, one branch turning left, leading to Jagdalak, and the other to the right to Sungtoda. Good grass is procurable in abundance. The working party was fired at by a small body of men, who dispersed when the fire was returned. The telegraph wire was cut on the 29th February, near Barikah. Half a mile of wire was carried away, and the posts destroyed. The first tonga arrived at Jallalabad yesterday. A tonga dak is about to be established in a few days. The bridge across the Kabul river was completed on the 27th, and is available for traffic.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S PROGRESS.

PESHAWUR, MARCH 2.

Mr. Lepel Griffin and party left to-day for Jamrud, and will probably reach Jallalabad on the 8th.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner, had his leg broken by a kick from a horse. The same leg was broken last year at Jamrud.

THE VICEROY'S FAMILY.

SIMLA, FEB. 27.

The Misses Lytton left here on the 1st inst., attended by Dr. Barnett, for Umballa. Lady Lytton meets the family in Umballa.

SIR POMEROY COLLEY.

Sir G. Pomeroy Colley goes to Simla for a few days before starting for Natal.

ILLNESS OF DAOUD SHAH.

Daoud Shah is ill at Lahore. Dr. Laurie is in attendance on him.

Officers in charge of treasure chests in the field are ordered to keep a large stock of telegraph stamps for sale.

MHOW RACES.

FIRST DAY, 4TH MARCH, 1880,
THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Glenlyon	1
Timoor	2
Kildare	3

Time—1 min. 27 secs;
THE TRIAL STAKES.

Wild Irishman	1
Dountless	2
Waif	3

Time—1 min. 51 secs.
THE JOWRAH PURSE.

San Souci	1
Lukin	2

THE GIVE AND TAKE STAKES.

Armistice	1
Evening Star	2
Timoor	3

Time—1 min. 24 secs.

The attendance was small, there was little speculation and the racing was bad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 3.

General Melikoff, the lately appointed head of the "Supreme Commission for the suppression of disorder," was fired at to-day by a Nihilist. The shot, however, missed him, and the intended assassin was at once arrested.

ATTACK UPON MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 3.

M. Cammeraoff, one of the members of the Russian Embassy, who was fired at and wounded on the 29th ultimo, has since died of the injuries he received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RE-ARREST OF MR. C. E. GRISSELL FOR BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Charles Edmond Grissell, who was arrested last year upon a warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, but who only gave himself up to the authorities the night before the closing of the session, and was, in accordance with an ancient law, liberated next day when the session ended, has again been arrested and committed to Newgate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Mark Kerr, Colonel of the 54th Regiment, has been appointed Colonel of the 13th Foot, and Lieut-General John Stuart has been appointed Colonel of the 54th Regiment.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, MARCH 4.

The Emperor William, at a dinner, yesterday, at which Count Saint Vallier (French Ambassador) was present, expressed most friendly sentiments towards France, and said that there was no reason to fear any interruption in the friendly relations at present existing between France and Germany.

THE S. S. ATHENS ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 4.

The S. S. Athens, from Bombay to Genoa, is seriously ashore in the Canal and is unloading her cargo. The passage of the Canal is stopped.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kashgar, with the outward English mails of the 20th, left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	5 15-16
The Manchester market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ do. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 4, 7 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin from Aden, arrived.

THE announcement of Colonel Merriman's appointment to succeed Sir M. K. Kennedy, as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, appears in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE designation of the Civil Engineering College at Poona is to be changed to "the College of Science."

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 25th ultimo, show that the rabi harvest is progressing. Exotic cotton has been much damaged in Dharwar. Slight rain fell in Sind. Small-pox is prevalent in Kurrachee.

A GENERAL court-martial, assembled at Dinapore on Monday for the trial of Private James Ashall, of the 65th Regiment of Foot, on charges of drunkenness and insubordination and personal violence towards a corporal and the Sergt. Major of his regiment. He was sentenced to penal servitude for the term of five years.

SURGEON-GENERAL C. A. GORDON, M.D., C.B., Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, in the Madras Presidency, has offered a prize of Rs. 500 for the best essay on the subject of fevers as affecting British soldiers in India.

IT will be seen from our English commercial letter, published in another column, that the practice of mixing cotton, which the Chamber of Commerce recently resolved to try to put a stop to, has already attracted notice in the home market. Our commercial correspondent writes:—"According to the reports here, Indian cotton is of inferior quality, and that mainly has restricted its export."

REPORTS from Bushire state that there has been a heavy downpour of rain there, and that all minds are now at rest with regard to the production of crops in proportion to the seed laid down. There is now, too, no fear of want of grass for the cattle which have survived, and the menace of famine seems to be passing away.

THE proceedings of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Vingorla were opened yesterday. One witness only (a syrang of the Vingorla) was examined. He said he was forward when the ship left the harbour, and he did not feel any shock such as would be caused by her striking against anything, either then or afterwards. He was asleep at half past nine o'clock, when he was called by the third officer to go on deck and clear the waterways. The ship was then heeling to the port side, and there was a little water on the deck. He examined the scupper hole amidships, and found it quite clear. This fact he reported to the chief officer, who, remarking that it was curious the water did not run off the deck, ordered him to call some lascars and bale it over the side. They set to work and baled away for ten or fifteen minutes, but the water on the deck did not decrease. The chief officer then went with him to a small hatch forward, where the ship's stores were kept, and he went down and found the ship was so full of water that it rose level with the lower deck. On this discovery being made, efforts were at once set in progress to lighten the ship, the hatches being taken off and the cargo flung overboard. When the hatches were removed, the water was seen to be within a foot and a half of the main deck, and some six inches over the top of the cargo. The anchors were let go while this work was proceeding, and after an interval the order was given to lower the boats. The last the witness saw of the captain was when the three boats, filled with passengers, were cast loose from the stern of the ship. He then asked the captain where they (the crew) were to go, and the captain replied in the gig, but the gig was directly afterwards destroyed by deck passengers crowding into it as it hung from the davits. When he saw the ship settling down by the head, the witness jumped into the water and swam clear, and was picked up by one of the boats. The inquiry will be continued to-day.

MANY people are puzzled to understand what guiding principle it is that influences the Indian Governments in the matter of the observance of Christian and native holidays. The *Bombay Church Chronicle* remarks on this subject:—It is indeed strange that Government takes no official notice of Ash-Wednesday. So long as the Church of England continues to be the established religion of the State—and long may it continue so—the rules of the Church ought surely to bind the State as much at least as the rules of the State bind the Church. Moreover, in India it is especially to be regretted that Government should ignore such a day as Ash-Wednesday. The eyes of the non-Christian community are upon us, and how can we be expected to lead them to respect our Christian profession when our actions are so publicly and glaringly inconsistent with it? Government is always willing to recognize Hindu fasts and festivals. Public offices are closed on these occasions. We all know, sometimes to our great inconvenience, how frequently this is the case in the year. We fail to see why the claims of our Christian seasons should not receive that attention and respect which are allowed to those of the non-Christian community.

THE *Pioneer* suggests that officers and warrant officers should receive a free ration daily, urging that "the inconvenience caused by the necessary keeping of such petty accounts is very considerable, and the total sum recovered by the State is not worth considering in a campaign where the price of a single mule would pay the rations of an officer for years. But if Indian finance cannot stand such a strain, why not cut the sum from the *batta*, and abolish the accounts. The whole thing is quite a trifle; but while we sacrifice elephants, mules, ponies and camels by the thousand, by numberless memoranda, recover from some poor warrant officer Rs. 15 a month for his tough field ration."

REFERRING to the expectation prevailing at Kabul that Mahomed Jan will shortly attempt another attack on that city, the *Pioneer* adversely criticises the action of the Commander-in-Chief in recalling General Massy, who is generally understood to be one of the best cavalry officers in the army. "The charge against the General is," the paper adds, "one which can hardly be settled till the campaign is over, and possibly not then to every one's satisfaction. Of course there are other cavalry officers at Sherpur. The two Goughs—*dua fulmina belli*—are a host in themselves; but with matters as they are just now, the services of Brigadier-General Massy can only be dispensed with at a great loss to the State."

THE *Indian Daily News* wishes to know why Lord W. Beresford has been allowed to return from Kabul and to resume his place at Government House, Calcutta. Our contemporary is of opinion that officers on staff employment should not be allowed "to go galloping about the world wherever there is a chance of distinction and to get the cream of the fighting and the cream of the rewards." Such a course is, he thinks, calculated to subvert solid soldierly qualities and to render the favoured officers less amenable to discipline than is desirable, either for themselves or the army.

It is officially notified that candidates for the Public Service Certificate Examinations [5th Anglo-Vernacular Standard (First Class) and 6th Vernacular Standard (Second Class)] will, in 1880 and future years, be examined in a Sanitary Primer approved by the Government of India; and certificates will not be issued to candidates who pass in other subjects but fail in the Sanitary Primer. Copies of the Primer in English are available at the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay; and translations in Marathi and Canarese, &c., are under preparation.

MR. A. C. LYALL, the Foreign Secretary, is about to proceed to Kabul. The *Englishman* says he will start at the end of the week. He will probably not be back in Calcutta before the departure of the Government for Simla.

THE principal passage in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the German Parliament, on the 12th Feb., had reference to the proposed army extension. The Vice-Chancellor declared the necessity for a transformation and extension of the principles on which the law of the 2nd of May, 1874, had regulated the Imperial German Army system. Since the passing of that measure, such comprehensive innovations in a military sense had been made in neighbouring States that the German Empire, without prejudice to the peaceful tendency of its policy, was compelled in the interest of its own security, to perfect its military arrangements. In view of the sacrifices already made by the German people, it was not without reluctance that the Federal Governments contemplated an increase thereof, yet His Majesty the Emperor-King had no doubt that the protection of the highest national blessings from all danger from without would with equal clearness be recognized as necessary, and be demanded with equal resoluteness by the whole German people as by the allied States. These remarks were received by the assembly in solemn and perfect silence. The *Times*, commenting on the speech, writes:—The German Government may well be credited with sincerity in its declared anxiety for the maintenance of peace. It has before it at home an arduous task, which would certainly be interrupted, and might be dangerously disturbed, by the outbreak of war. The Empire, it is to be remembered, is as yet by no means thoroughly consolidated, and though the war of 1870 promoted its consolidation, it is not certain that another would have the same effect. Every year of peace makes Germany stronger, and gives her less reason to look forward with apprehension to the future. Count Moltke frankly said that in 1870 Germany had acquired in six months what it might take fifty years to secure; and it is through peace, and not war, that the security may best be obtained. The great object of a German statesman must be to maintain respectful and friendly relations with the two great countries between which the Fatherland lies, but above all with France. The French nation cannot be annihilated, and it would be a disaster to the world if two countries to which the civilization of Europe owes, and will continue to owe, such incalculable debts should be distracted by mutual hostility. Germany will certainly not provoke that hostility, and it is not impossible that in the course of time prudence may prevail in France over the mere temptations of military honour. The reference, moreover, in the Emperor's speech to the necessity of prolonging the generation, of the law against Socialism points to domestic anxieties, which, however temporary in their character, would certainly be aggravated by a warlike policy. On the whole, there is thus every reason to accept the Emperor's assurances that the influence of Germany will be persistently exerted in favour of peace, and there is, for the present, happily, no indication that any other nation would pursue a different course."

IT is curious, if true (as the *Pall Mall Gazette* believes it to be), that so confident were the managers of the Opposition party that their man would be returned for Liverpool, that they kept back Mr. Waddy from taking his seat in the House of Commons in order that that gentleman and Lord Ramsay might make a little triumphal procession up to the Speaker's table, arm-in-arm together.

A VERY strong appeal has been made to the Dean of Westminster against the erection of the memorial of the late Prince Napoleon in Westminster Abbey, or rather, according to the distinction suggested by Dr. Stanley himself, in that part of it which is alleged to be a royal *peculium*—Henry VII.'s Chapel. An immense majority of those who interest themselves in the dignity and right uses of the Abbey as a Campo Santo of famous servants of England are unable to see that difference between parts of the church which is indicated by the Dean's apology—we use this term in its original sense—for the intrusion of this monument under the roof which covers the graves and the cenotaphs of so many British worthies. All due regard might be paid to the memory of the prince, and susceptibilities of all kinds respected, the *Athenæum* suggests, if the monument were set up in the Wolsey Chapel at Windsor, which is essentially royal.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C. S. I., who, with his wife, daughter, and son, were recently in Cairo, have had a remarkable escape from a hurricane on the Nile, in which their dahabieh was capsized.

The vessel was struck by the storm near Girgeh, under a lofty cliff, and overturned, throwing all the nineteen souls on board into the rapid stream. Mr. Arnold supported his wife till she could be drawn up on the wreck; his son was shot in by the water, but sprang clear, and swimming well reached the keel; Miss Arnold, a young lady of eighteen years, whom her father, while swimming, found to be too surely lost, as she was in her berth when the vessel capsized, escaped by wonderful presence of mind through her cabin window, and was found by her father, to his unspeakable delight, sitting on the wreck in her night dress only. The ship seemed sinking, and the small boat was fast; it took Mr. Arnold many minutes of effort with a little penknife to sever the rope attaching it. When this was done, Mr. Arnold, controlling his Arabs, who would have crowded into her, put three strong rowers on board, the two ladies, two Nubian boys, and an invalid sailor, and sent the felucca off, remaining himself and his son, who behaved very firmly, with the rest of the crew. The wreck thus lightened remained afloat till the felucca came back, and all were finally taken off alive, except the cook Achmet, who had first fallen overboard, and whom Mr. Arnold made a desperate effort to save just before he was himself hurled into the river. The English party are well and at the Hotel du Nil, and have received the warmest congratulations on all sides. Arab sailors are helpless in peril. Many lives must probably have been lost but for the firm conduct of the English gentlemen and the quiet courage of the two ladies, who were afterwards obliged to walk six miles over the mountain barefooted and half-dressed.

THE following, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fairly interprets the general feeling with which Dr. Russell's statements regarding the condition of our troops in South Africa have been received in England:—"Even unaccredited by the well-known and respected name which is subscribed to it, the letter published lately in the *Daily Telegraph*, under the heading of "British troops in the Transvaal," would demand the most serious attention of the public. Signed as it is, however, by a writer who is known throughout Europe as a trustworthy and competent observer of military matters, it would indeed be folly to pass it by unnoticed. Dr. W. H. Russell is no young and reckless journalist with a reputation to make by sensational writing; he has nothing to gain and much to lose by committing himself to an exaggerated account of facts which he may have himself witnessed, nor is he a man likely to lend a too credulous ear to the testimony of others. And, what is more, he is not a regardless either at home or abroad. Whatever he writes upon a subject with which he is so familiar as that of the condition of the British army will be read, and will be believed, not only in England but throughout Europe; and since he has felt it his duty to give publicity to the statement which has appeared, it is too late, even if it were otherwise advisable, to attempt to hush it up. So truly appalling, however,—we use the word deliberately—is the story he tells that, with all our reason to trust the sobriety of his judgment, it is impossible not to hope that he may have been deceived. And inaccuracies and overstatements there may be here and there; but unhappily his story will stand a very large abatement indeed, and yet present such a picture of the *morale* of our troops in South Africa as must fill the mind of every Englishman with humiliation and alarm."

ABDUL RAHMAN'S FLIGHT.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* publishes the following interesting details of the flight of Abdul Rahman Khan. Last autumn when it became known in Tashkend that Herat had risen and proclaimed Ahmed Yakub Khan, Abdul Rahman addressed himself to General Kaufmann to obtain permission from the Czar to return to Herat, as he believed that he could there be of use to Russia. He would go to Herat by way of Merv to induce the Khan, Berdi Mor, who has been for a long time a fugitive in his father's house in Herat, to come to an understanding with Russia by making concession and give up some territory. General Kaufmann declined this offer, fearing that the arrival of Abdul Rahman in Herat would give umbrage to the Persian Government, with which Russia was then coquetting. Besides that, he added, Russia wanted no mediator in Merv, and he was decided to soon put an end to the dominion of the Turcoman and to gain a point of operations in Merv from which he could observe the English in Kabul. But opinions about Persia soon changed in St. Petersburg. It was believed that a secret treaty had been concluded between England and Persia, according to which, if Russia took Merv, an Anglo-Persian force was to occupy and retain Herat until the Russians had again evacuated Merv. On this, General Kaufmann received instructions to allow Abdul Rahman Khan to make an excursion to the province of Ferghana, south of Tashkend, as he had some property there. Abdul Rahman sent then his friend, Naik Mahomed Khan, who, like himself, was a fugitive in Tashkend, to precede him to Ferghana, where he would follow a few days later. Naik did not go, however, to Ferghana, but to Bokhara, where soon afterwards Abdul Rahman himself arrived, to be received in the most friendly way by Muzzafer Eddin Khan. The latter gave him a small detachment of cavalry to escort him through the Turcoman territory to Herat. The *Presse* thinks that Abdul Rahman is likely soon to take the power over Herat out of the hands of his cousin, Ahmed Ayub Khan, who has been for years epileptic.

DEPARTURE OF THE MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Malabar will sail for Kurrachee on the 7th instant, with 23 officers, 2 ladies, 5 children and 542 rank and file, 107 public followers, 47 private followers and 7 horses. The following is the list of officers:—2-15th Regt.—Major R. L. Dashwood, Major A. E. H. Smith, Captain F. S. Allen, Captain G. H. Johnston, Captain G. C. K. Raupell, Captain W. H. Rushbrooke, Lieut. W. W. Ward, Lieut. C. F. Garnett, Lieut. C. H. M. Conran, Lieut. L. L. Steele, Lieut. C. I. Knott, 2nd Lieut. Forster, 2nd Lieut. W. B. Piers, 2nd Lieut. W. T. Davies, 2nd Lieut. H. F. E. Hodges, 2nd Lieut. R. W. Sherard, 2nd Lieut. P. J. H. Alpin, 2nd Lieut. C. H. W. Maunsell, Paymaster W. L. Barr, and Surg. Major G. Hore, Lieut. T. Colborne, 53rd Regt.; Rev. Mr. A. G. Cane, Surg. W. A. Barren, Conductor P. Nelson, and Mrs. Mayne and 2 children, wife of Captain Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Holloway's Pills.—Health and Vigour.—To the most regular livers occasional disturbances of digestion will occur, which may be entirely removed by these genial Pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. A dose now and then will prove salutary to everyone, but a continued course must be taken by the confirmed invalid. It is wonderful how the appetite and digestion improve in proportion as the Pills exert their wholesome influence over the animal economy. They augment muscular strength and mental vigour. Holloway's Pills frequently cure diseases of the digestive organs after all other medicines have failed to afford relief, and they are especially serviceable in disorders of the liver and kidneys.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Flower Show, Victoria Gardens, to be opened by the Governor, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "Good for Nothing," 9 p.m.; "Little Amy Robsart," 10 p.m.

Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.

Band Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, "Ben Allah," Ventriloquist, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following steamers arrived yesterday:—Louisa H, from Cardiff, and Abyssinia, Delagoa Bay.

VESSELS SAILED—The following ships and steamers sailed yesterday:—Hansa, for Zanzibar; Orches (s), Liverpool; Khandalla (s), Coast and Calcutta; Chilka (s), Kurrachee; and Dalhousie (I G S), Kurrachee.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY—The annual meeting in connection with the Byculla Schools was held yesterday afternoon, when His Excellency the Governor presented prizes to the scholars and afterwards delivered an address. The pupils, as usual, gave a musical entertainment and delighted a large party of visitors by their admirable singing. Among the company we noticed Admiral Gore-Jones, Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. Justice Kemball, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Mr. Morarjee Gocouldas, General Hewitt, &c. &c. We reserve a full report until to-morrow.

ANNUAL GOVERNMENT SALES IN THE KOLABA COLLECTORATE.—The annual sales by public auction of ferry-farms and the rights of collecting road tolls, and removing sand, earth and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate, for the twelve months commencing from 1st April, 1880, will be held before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on Monday, the 16th inst.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	
Overture	Concert.....Titl.
Quadrille	The Princess of Trebizonde ...Arban.
Selection	Macbeth .....Verdi.
Valse	Mon Reve .....Waldteufel.
Galop	Vau Haus Zu Haus .....Faust.

DEPORTATION.—Forty poor people left on Wednesday in native boats for their native place, Kattywar. There were 10 men, 10 women, and 20 children.

THE WEATHER AT LANOWLEE.—The *Deccan Herald* hears from this station that the weather is very pleasant; but there are no visitors as yet at the Lanowlee Hotel.

THE WEATHER AT HYDERABAD.—We hear from Hyderabad, Deccan, that on Tuesday night a high wind prevailed in that district, and the storm was accompanied with lightning and rain. Fourteen cents of rain fell.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—Khodabux Memon, a shop-keeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of selling opium by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Customs, and also of possessing forty-five totals of opium and ten pounds of opium dust, in contravention of the provisions of Act I, of 1878. He was fined Rs. 60, and the opium produced was ordered to be confiscated.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd inst. was Rs. 96,90,711; add silver received during the week Rs. 17,83,000. The sum of Rs. 19,10,026 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 95,13,685. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 15,18,043 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and waiting assay.

THE THEFT OF THE NUMISMATIC COINS FROM THE TOWN HALL.—The following is the list of coins stolen from the library and rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which no trace has yet been discovered:—Four gold coins, Indo-Scythian, value Rs. 60, but of much greater value to the society as these coins are very rare; two Sultan rupees; three Shri Shaie Rupees; two Gidu Surat rupees; four silver Godhai coins from Nassick; two Gidu Nomi rupees; two silver coins (modern) from Sattara District; seven silver Hindu punched coins; two silver coins from Madras; and also a tin box containing three copper coins from Jallalabad and Kabul.

THE POONA FILTER-WORKS.—Several of the members of the Poona Municipality having protested against the filter-works being continued until the opinion of a competent engineer should be obtained as to their soundness, the Municipal Committee requested Mr. Clarke, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, to examine them on Monday last. Mr. Clarke, accompanied by some members of the Committee went to the works, but some contention having arisen among the members, Mr. Clarke did not examine them. On Tuesday last, Mr. Richey, Major W. M. Ducat, Executive Engineer, Messrs Plunkett, Hurry Rowjee Chiplonker, C. Kyte, and other members went to examine them. Major Ducat has not yet given his opinion in regard to the soundness or unsoundness of the work already done.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd inst., was 533, being 42 more than in the previous week, 73 more than the total of the week ending 4th March, 1879, and 33 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 235 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 41·31. There were 184 deaths from remittent fever, being 46 more than in the previous week, and 11 more than in the same period last year. There were 5 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 2 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 65, 21, and 28, respectively, as compared with 39, 27, and 31 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

BEN ALLAH AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

BEN ALLAH, who assumes the title of "Premier Ventriloquist of the World," is performing nightly at the above hall. His entertainment is divided into three parts, with an interval of five minutes between each. The first portion of the performance consists of clever tricks with cards and rings, destroying a pocket handkerchief by burning it to ashes and reproducing it in its original state, and a rope-tying feat, all of which are cleverly done. In the second part, a song is sung by Miss Mary Appleton, and that young lady is subsequently suspended in the air, after being mesmerised by Ben Allah, without any visible means of support. The third part consists of surprising feats of ventriloquism, in which the artist produces two dolls, one named Bob and the other George, who hold a most amusing conversation. He also produces a wooden negro head fixed on a pole, and causes it to talk and sing. The performance concludes with a distribution of prizes to those who have winning numbers on their admission tickets, a counterfoil of which is kept by the manager, on the same principle as the prizes were distributed at Wilson's Circus.

LOSS OF THE VINGORLA.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 100 from Mr. J. Brooks, "for Mrs. Stuart."

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, an enquiry as to the alleged unsoundness of mind of Khutao Rowjee, a Bhattia merchant, was held before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the wife of the alleged lunatic.

Dr. Niven, Superintendent of the Colaba Asylum, said he had examined Khutao Rowjee, who was sitting in court behind Mr. Budrooddin, at his house together with a Parsee medical gentleman in December last. They then formed an opinion that he was of unsound mind and signed a certificate accordingly. He was suffering from *dementia*, and a report was made to Dr. Niven that he had been of unsound mind since the death of his son in Dwarka four or five months ago. Subsequently to the examination, he had been removed to the Colaba Asylum, where he had ever since been under Dr. Niven's treatment, and although he had improved a little, he was not, in the doctor's opinion, talk rationally on any subject.

At the close of Dr. Niven's evidence, Khutao was asked if he wished to put him any questions.

Khutao.—Cowasjee has no share in my business. It is stated so in writing.

The judge.—The doctor has given evidence regarding you. Have you any question to ask him?

Khutao.—Whom am I to ask? (Goes near the doctor and says): I went to the office, and he went away.

Poonja Waljee, Khutao's brother-in-law, said he (Khutao) was married to his sister about fifteen years ago, and had an only son named Mooljee. About four months ago, Khutao and his family proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mathura, where Mooljee, then of the age of 13 or 14 years, died, and since then Khutao, who was formerly not in a perfectly sound state of mind, got very much worse.

The judge (to Khutao.)—Have you any question to ask your brother-in-law?

Khutao.—No, I will never ask him any question. He is a bad man.

After the examination of his partner, Tresoum Nathoo, who gave similar evidence, Khutao was asked if he wished to put him any question.

Khutao.—I have entrusted the affairs to him.

The judge.—He says you are of unsound mind and incapable of managing your affairs.

Khutao.—I can, I will be able, manage. (Pointing to his brother-in-law): He is a bad man; he spoiled everything. He is a bad man. I will go to the office every day at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Niven, in answer to his Lordship, said he still retained his opinion, and had no doubt about it, that Khutao was of unsound mind.

Khutao approached Dr. Niven, who made a show of comprehending the nonsense that he talked to him. Khutao then said.—I have appointed Tresoum. The other man (his brother-in-law) is a slave, a very slave, a bad man.

His Lordship decided to report in a formal way that Khutao Rowjee is of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. He was removed from the court-house to the Colaba Asylum.

LOSS OF THE S. S. VINGORLA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT of Enquiry assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, late Indian Navy, Captain Murray, of the P. and O. Company's steamer Nepaul, and Mr. W. Cooper, Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the foundering of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam bilge-sloop Vingorla on the morning of the 29th February, about 70 miles from Bombay.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Dewa Bamia, called by Mr. Hearn, said.—I was a syrang on board the S. S. Vingorla. I was the deck syrang. I had been employed on the steamer for two months. She left Bombay harbour on the 28th of February last at 12 o'clock (noon). Her cargo consisted of bales of piece goods. She had first class, second class and deck passengers. I do not know how many. She was bound for Kurrachee, touching at Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvi. The wind was moderate and there was a slight sea when we left Bombay. At 7 o'clock in the evening four sails were set—the jib, the foretop sail, the main stay-sail and the main try-sail. Up to 7 o'clock that evening all was right with the ship as far as I know. When the steamer left the harbour I was forward with the chief officer. I did not feel the vessel strike anything in leaving the harbour or afterwards. I did not notice the boats round the steamer during the time she was loading. She was not damaged in any way at any time to my knowledge. That night at about half past 9 o'clock, while I was sleeping the third officer called out to me. I went up to him on the bridge. He was on watch. He told me to go on deck and clear the water ways. I went on deck to the port side forward. The ship was heeling to port at that time. I went to the scupper hole amidships. It was all right. I noticed a little water on the deck. I went to the third officer and reported the scupper hole clear. He said, "Very well, that will do." I then went forward. After about 10 minutes the chief officer called me. He was on deck near the scupper hole. He said, "How is it the water does not run out? Is the scupper hole clear?" I examined the scupper hole again, and told the chief officer it was clear. The chief officer asked me if I had been to the hatch forward and seen if there was any water there. Before the chief officer put that question to me he told me to get lascars and bale the water off the deck. I and the lascars baled the water off the deck with buckets for 10 or 15 minutes. The water did not decrease. The water remained the same. An order was then giving about the sails,—to take in all the sails; and that was done. It was after this the chief officer asked me if I had been down the hatch forward. There is a small hatch forward where the ship's stores are kept. I told him that I had not been there. The chief officer then took a light and asked me to go with him. We went to the small hatch forward and I went down through the hatch on to the deck below. The chief officer looked through the hatch. I saw water standing on the deck where I was standing. I came up through a hatch on the lower deck on which I was standing. The water was on a level with that deck. I reported it to the chief officer. The chief officer told me to come up. He then gave me orders to call all the lascars and firemen. I called them all: they all came up. Orders were then given to open all the hatches and to throw the cargo overboard. Hatches were taken off. When they were taken off the water was about a cubit from the main deck. The cargo appeared about the height of my waist from the hatch and the water was about six inches above the cargo. I threw over about 15 bales of cargo overboard. That went on for about an hour. After I had assisted for about 10 minutes in throwing over the cargo, I received an order to let go the anchor. That time the moon had risen; it was about 11 o'clock. On receiving the order I went forward and to the anchor, assisting the chief officer and others. When I was asked if I was ready, I said "yes." The chief officer then ordered the carpenter to let go the anchor; the port anchor was then let go. The chain ran out, I do not know how much. The starboard anchor was also let go. I was then ordered to go back and assist in throwing out the cargo. I did so; and after up to 15 minutes I received another order to lower the boats. I then assisted in lowering three boats—the port cork boat, the life boat, and the mail boat. The first class passengers, the Captain's wife, the second officer, the Captain's ayah and the butler were put in the mail boat. The Captain ordered me to put the passengers in the two other boats. With deck passengers the boats were quite full. After they were full the Captain ordered the boats to be fastened astern. I was told to keep the gig ready for lowering. I made it ready. I then went and assisted in throwing the cargo overboard. After then about 10 or 15 minutes when the water began to increase the Captain ordered all the men to come up. The Captain said, "You must now take care of your own lives," and ordered us to throw overboard pieces of wood and planks. Pieces of wood and planks were then thrown overboard. The Captain then went towards the stern of the vessel and told me to un-fasten the boats. I went and unfastened the boats. I said to the Captain, "Where shall we go when the boats are unfastened?" The Captain said, "In the gig." The Captain then went forward and I went to the gig. I found her full with deck passengers. She was hanging on the davits. After a minutes or two the gig parted in the middle and was broken. The people in her fell into the water. I saw the Captain afterwards. The head of the vessel was then sinking. I did not see the other officers after this. When I saw the ship going down I jumped into the water. It was about 10 minutes after one o'clock. This is a guess as I had no watch with me. I was clear from the ship when she went down. I swam to the life boat and was taken in about 10 minutes. I then saw the life boat the ship went down. For a short time I could see her pull. It was a bright moonlight night. I was about this distance from the ship (about 30 feet) I was astern. The ship went down by the head. I did not see anyone jump from the vessel. I heard the third officer call out to me. I was then on the water. The boat and picked him up. The other boats were close by. The third officer was in my boat and the second officer was in the mail boat. The second officer directed the third officer to come closer. They then had some conversation together, and in about an hour the third officer ordered us to put out the oars. Before we did so we put on the pieces of wood to see if there was any water who might require our assistance. Before I was picked up the third officer I picked up 7 or 8 men, both passengers and crew. After we picked up the third officer we did not see anybody else. I heard no cries. I noticed only boxes belonging to the passengers that had been thrown overboard were floating about. I did not see the pieces of wood that had been thrown overboard. I saw three or four boxes. The boats drifted by the wind; they did not drift a great distance. The people in my boat kept a sharp look out to see if there was anyone in the water. After the oars were put out we pulled to the east in the direction of the land. The second officer had a compass with him and he directed us. All the other boats pulled in the same direction. After a short time we hoisted the sails and towed the mail boat, and we kept on the same course until we were picked up by the steamship Malda at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The Malda, after proceeding to the place where the ship went down, brought us back to Bombay. No kit was saved in the boats. I cannot form any idea as to where the water came in.

Examined by the court.—The lascars sleep in the forecastle.

The court here adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

THE following letters acknowledging receipts by the Duchess of Marlborough of two separate sums of £500 from the Bombay Committee have been placed at our disposal by the local secretaries:—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 4th February enclosing a cheque for £500, which you sent to my fund by desire of the Bombay Committee of relief in aid of Irish distress. I return the receipts as directed by you, and I beg to express my sincere thanks, and would beg you to convey to the Bombay Committee the deep sense of gratitude which the committee of the ladies of Ireland over which I preside feel to them for their ready and generous response to an appeal for aid for the starving peasantry of the West.—I remain, &c.,

F. A. MARLBOROUGH.

J. S. Scrymgeour, Esq.,
Oriental Bank Corporation, London, E

Argyll, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Napier of Magdala, and others.

Lord Derby moved, "That John Lord Lawrence was a statesman of whom England is proud and that he deserves an honourable memorial at the hands of his countrymen." Lord Derby said that he had been asked to pay a tribute to the memory of a man who was more than a public servant, for with a great intellect he combined a pure and unselfish character. Malice itself never fastened on his career, and there could not be one discreditable act imputed to him. His work was done his name could now excite no envy except so far as his dead greatness overshadowed the living; and a friend need not fear to speak in terms of too warm sympathy about a life which offered to an enemy absolutely no one topic for detraction. Although not so intimately acquainted with Lord Lawrence as some present, he (Lord Derby) was for some time his colleague in the India Office, and in more recent times had had the privilege of discussing with him questions connected with Indian affairs, and therefore, as the world went, "knew him well." The impression which his character and conversation left on the noble Earl's mind was that of heroic simplicity. No man was more successful in reaching the highest prizes of life who had struggled so little for them. His career was one of the most famous chapters in recent Anglo-Indian history. When the insurrection broke out in 1857, he was in charge of the Punjaub—the province inhabited perhaps by the most warlike races of India, full of old soldiers who had fought for the independence of their country within the previous ten years; a province, therefore, which might have been supposed to have been likely to have gone against us. An ordinary ruler might reasonably have thought himself justified in keeping back every soldier at his disposal for purely defensive purposes; but Sir John Lawrence knew better, for he was confident that a wise and just administration had done much to reconcile the Sikhs to the rule of England. He knew, on the other hand, that the crisis was at Delhi and not at Lahore, and no doubt he was right. The noble Lord said that he had never met any Indian who doubted that if the resistance at Delhi had been prolonged, and if in consequence the siege had been raised, the cause of the insurgents would have been the winning cause, and events would have turned against us, and the struggle would have been one of a much more formidable character. Putting it at the lowest, Lord Lawrence in all probability averted a war of two or three years, which would inevitably have resulted in bankruptcy to the Indian exchequer and have inflicted incalculable sufferings on the Indian people. Lord Lawrence's policy was one of strict economy, for he knew the abject poverty and constant struggles against distress and even destitution which characterized the normal life of the Indian peasant. It seemed to him a crime to still further heavily burden that class with unnecessary taxation. His was a policy of peace. He was often thought to lean to the side of severity wherever the interests of the chiefs were concerned; but he thought that, as a rule, they were enjoying wealth without fully recognizing its responsibilities; but although his sympathies were with the poorer classes his sense of justice never allowed the one to overrule the other. As to his view of our position in the East, he not merely acknowledged in words but recognized in action that our only possible justification before the world for being where we were lay in the fact of the wretchedness that the masses had undergone and would still undergo under the power of the native rulers who were continually at war one with another. In his opinion it was in our power to make their condition at least more tolerable by maintaining peace and order, to enable them in the long run to work out their own civilization in their own way. During the five years he administered the affairs of India he worked hard and lived simply. Lord Derby then referred to Lord Lawrence's presidency at the London School Board, and after stating that the inscription on his tomb might well have been, "Here lies John Lawrence, who did his duty to the last," expressed two wishes—first, that the monument to be raised might be such as to show that even in this bustling age they did not forget noble services rendered to England merely because those services were rendered a few years ago. The other wish was that some one competent for the task might give them a worthy record of the life of Lord Lawrence, in order that so illustrious an example might not be lost, and that those who came after might know something of the man in whom so many of his contemporaries recognised the best and the purest type of a patriot and a statesman.

Dean Stanley seconded the motion, and said that, although not intimately acquainted with the deceased, he could say that there were qualities about him which struck the most superficial bystander with sentiments almost of awe. One was that he placed his services to the State and to the public above all other considerations. The appeal now made was apart from all party and personal politics.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., shortly addressed the meeting, observing that there could be no difference of opinion as to the noble character and able administration of Lord Lawrence, of whom the majority of Englishmen were justly proud. He (Lord George) considered it melancholy that the total amount of subscriptions which had up to the present been received was only about £2,400, and he urged that some steps should be taken to bring the movement more prominently before the public. He also suggested the issuing of a cheap and popular life of the deceased statesman, and then moved: "That it is necessary to collect funds for the memorial resolved on, and that the meeting pledges itself to do so."

Sir James Stephen seconded the motion and it was carried.

Lord Northbrook expressed his gratitude at being able to attend and testify to his hearty admiration of the character and career of the late Lord Lawrence, and of his entire sympathy with the movement to erect a memorial. He was glad at the presence of Lord George Hamilton, as the representative of her Majesty's Government. Lord Northbrook then alluded to the distinguished persons who were present, as showing that there was no political feeling in the matter, and to the number of the assembly who had been associated with Lord Lawrence. Lord Northbrook concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr seconded the motion, which was supported by.

Lord Granville who said that he was glad to bear testimony to the character and services and the great career of the man who afforded one of the greatest examples of that magnificent portion of the public service—the Anglo-Indian service. Lord Lawrence was one of those men whose names would live for ever in English history. (Hear, hear.)

The thanks to the Lord Mayor were then passed and the meeting separated.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, faintings, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS PURRANS, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of the extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quits independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week,

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. is endorsed by Messrs. Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has degreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq, Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure in informing you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Radcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 24, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT—Trade Mark "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

1 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built sociable by "Kesterton, of Long Acre."

1 Handsome strong iron grey Persian Arab horse.

1 Set brass mounted single harness.

1 English-built four seated open carriage, with a pair of fast trotting bay Arab horses about 14-2, and a set of plated mounted double harness.

1 brougham with a handsome bay Arab horse and a set of brass mounted single harness.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Messrs. Rossowjee Tooloidass and Morarjee Tool-idass, and on account and risk of Khooshal Hurridass, Jaitha Hurridass, Chaturbhoon Hurridass, Curramchund Hurridass, Cullianjee Hurridass and Ruttonjee Hurridass.

2½ shares of the Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Limited.
4 do. of the Albert Mills.
1 do. of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 36, Elphinstone Circle, on the ground floor of the Bank of Bengal, the valuable and handsome teakwood French polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a rosewood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (if not previously disposed of by private sale), an English-built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses and harness, &c., &c., the property of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., the same comprises rich stuff cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as folding, reclining, easy, drawing and dining room chairs, reclining sofas, chiffoniers, bookstands, ladies lady's work table, kerosine wall lamps, camp and bata cots, clothes and gown presses, dressing, washing and writing tables, dressing glass, screens, towel horses, Cambay carpets, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE.

ON MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a walnutwood sympathetic piano by Schiedmayer, a handsome strong-built landau, for a single or pair of horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. H. Baker, Esq., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware such as dish covers, containing 4 pickle stands, coffee pot, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as a handsome blackwood dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, side board, pier, circular, oval, round, writing, drawing, washing, card, monkey, and tripod tables, centre ottoman, reclining and conversation couches, easy folding drawing and dining room arm and without arm chairs, a handsome solid walnutwood sympathetic pianoforte by "Schiedmayer," a handsome teakwood French-polished, Madras pattern 4 post bedstead, with spring mattress, &c., hanging and table kerosine lamps, clothes and gown presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, China flower jars, table ornaments, Brussels carpet, bathing tubs, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

On MONDAY, the 15th and TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, lately occupied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture of that mansion, consisting of a new grand rosewood pianoforte by Estand, best platedware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, large handsome gilt pier glasses, handsome 36, 24, 18 and 12 light hanging chandeliers, rich brussels and Persian carpets, Benares and Cut lustre wares, rich China and Japanese table ornaments, and (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a pair of very handsome thorough bred Australian horses, horoughly broken to single and double harness, 15, 2¾ high, 5 years old bright bay with black points, also a thorough bred Australian saddle horse 15-2 rising 5, bright bay, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 29th March next, at 1 P.M., in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Foundy and Co., a very valuable collection of "Brica-Brac," selected by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous Chateaux, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelainware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection seldom to be met with.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY SPINNING MILL.
In the High Court of Justice, England, Chancery Division.
In the matter of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

The mill buildings, machinery and leasehold premises belonging to the above Company, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Island of Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., in one lot at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.

The property is put up for sale by the directions of Mr David Gostling, Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators of the Company, subject to a reserved price and to the sale thereof, being confirmed by the said High Court.

The property is subject to certain charges, particulars of which will be given at Mr Gostling's Office, No. 26, Apollo Street.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by Mr Gostling at his office up to the time of sale.

The Mill contains about 37,400 spindles, of which 20,800 are throstles and 16,800 mules with preparation machinery, all of which are now working and in good order. There is space in the mill for 4,000 additional spindles.

The property can be viewed on application to Mr Gostling, and any further information which is required can be obtained from him.

Particulars and conditions of sale can, on and after the 5th day of March instant, be seen at the Auctioneers, or at Messrs Smith and Frere's Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the Company's lease can also be inspected.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAUDVEE JAMBLE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Narayen Trimbuck, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopal Dadaji Thuelle.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, lying and being and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Maudvee Jamberee Street, in the sub-district of Maudvee, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 83, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 38 in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east, by a passage and the house of Pandoo Narayen Koli, on or towards the west, by moiety of a house, belonging to Kashoba Gunputrow and public road, on or towards the south by a public passage, and a house belonging to Parsee Nanabhai, and on or towards the south by a gullee, and a house belonging to Gunoo Crishna Dhungar.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1880.

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THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

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PRESENT PRICES of SPIRITS are as follows:—

Packing and despatching charges additional.

	Per Impl. gal.	Per dozen.
XX Rum [Cane Juice]	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 13 0
X Rum [Molasses]	,, 5 8	,, 12 0
"Toss" Rum	,, 5 2	,, ...
Spirits of Wine S. G. 837	,, 8 8	,, 18 0
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The above rates include Government duty on Spirit at the rate of Rs. 4 per Imperial Proof Gallon.

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HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
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Interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
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H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

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IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY, EX "CLAN LAMONT."
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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Apollo Street, Bombay.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A handsome Bay Australian Charger, thoroughly broken in, quiet, and has constantly been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, Price Rs. 1,000.

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Warm Mittens	1	4	Waterproof Ground Sheets, Brass Eyelets, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.	15	0
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Scarlet Blankets ..... per pair	25	0	Rug Straps ..... from	1	8
Warm Rugs ..... from	13	8	Uniform Cases ..... ,,	18	0
Military Doe Gloves ..... per pair	3	8	Gladstone Bags, Brown or Black Hide	28	0
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Lambswool Undervests, very warm each	5	8	60 inch Waterproof Sheeting ...per yard	5	8
Lambswool Under Pants ..... ,,	5	8	Tiffin Baskets Fitted ..... Rs. 25 to	40	0
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Do. Do. Pants ..... ,,	5	0	Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	32	0
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For use in Sporting Bungalows, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 55 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

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